



FANDOM



GAMES



ANIME



MOVIES



TV



VIDEO

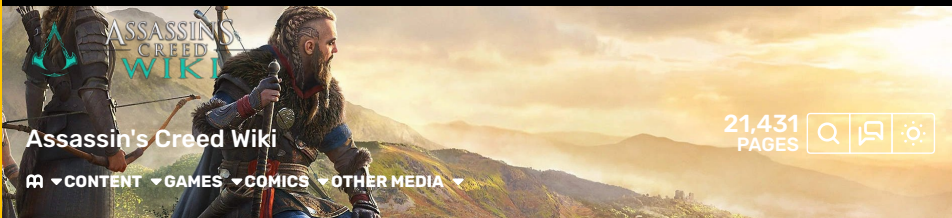


WIKIS



START A WIKI

ADVERTISEMENT



in: Articles that need updating, Swords of Eden, Pieces of Eden, and 4 more

English



Swords of Eden

[VIEW SOURCE](#)

Patience, brothers. Soon we will reveal the secrets of *Assassin's Creed: Syndicate*, *Assassin's Creed: Heresy*, *Assassin's Creed: Valhalla*, *Down of Ragnarök* and *Assassin's Creed Valhalla: Sword of the White Horse*.

This article has been identified as being out of date. Please update the article to reflect recent releases and then remove this template once done.

"The sword is not of this earth. It binds men to it who might otherwise be disloyal."
—Chaya Shirōjirō Kiyonobu about Oda Nobunaga's Sword of Eden.^[src]

The **Swords of Eden** are [Pieces of Eden](#) created by the [Isu](#) in the manner of [swords](#). Invented by [Hephaestus](#) and [Consus](#) for the [War of Unification](#), since the fall of the Isu, the Swords have been most commonly used by influential [humans](#) in war and conquest.

Swords of Eden



Description

Type [Piece of Eden](#)

Contents	[hide]
1. History	
1.1. Antiquity	
1.2. Middle Ages	
1.3. Feudal Japan	
1.4. French Revolution	
2. Powers	
3. Appearances	
4. References	

History

Antiquity

The first known human user of a [Sword of Eden](#) was [Perseus](#), who in Greek mythology was said to have slain the [Gorgon Medusa](#) using the weapon.^[2]

During the [Peloponnesian War](#), the [Cult of Kosmos](#) had a Sword of Eden under their possession, namely the [Sword of Damokles](#). It was used as a personal weapon by [Deimos](#), the younger half-brother of the *[misthios](#)* [Kassandra](#), who used it in battles against the Spartans.^[3] After his death,^[4] [Kassandra](#) obtained the sword for her own use.^[3]

Middle Ages

During the 5th century CE, a Sword came into the possession of [Attila the Hun](#), after a shepherd unearthed it and gave it to him. With the Sword, Attila ravaged Eurasia during his reign, and over time the weapon became known as the Sword of Mars or the Sword of Attila.^[2]

In the early 6th century [Britain](#), [Arthur](#) pulled a greatsword-sized Sword of Eden out of a stone, naming it "[Excalibur](#)", and used it to become King of Britain. After his death, the sword was sealed deep within a cave known as [Myrddin's Cave](#), which housed an [Isu ruin](#), where the sword was held in a pedestal surrounded by twelve pillars.^[2]

During the late 6th century, a being claiming to be the Norse god [Odin](#), disguised as a beggar, plunged a Sword into a tree called [Barnstokkr](#), stating that whomever was able to pull it free would receive it as a gift. Only the warrior [Sigmund](#) proved able to do so, and subsequently claimed the Sword as his own.^[2]

During the late 9th century, nearly three hundred years after King Arthur's reign, [Excalibur](#) was recovered by the [Viking Eivor Varinsdottir](#), a member of the [Raven Clan](#) who had [settled](#) in [England](#) to start a new life away from [Norway](#) in the 870s. To unlock the pillars surrounding [Excalibur](#), [Eivor](#) had to recover thirteen [Treasures of Britain](#) and matching stone tablets. After placing each tablet within the pillars, [Eivor](#) claimed [Excalibur](#) for herself.^[5]

During the early 13th century, the [Mongol](#) warlord [Genghis Khan](#) led his Empire through mass expansions into the West. The [Mentor](#) of the [Levantine Assassins](#), [Altair Ibn-La'Ahad](#), suspected [Genghis Khan](#) of wielding a Piece of Eden, presumably a Sword.^[2] [Altair's](#) son, [Darim](#), and the [Mongolian Assassin](#) [Qulan Gal](#) killed [Genghis](#)

Powers	Latent: - Grant charisma and leadership - Negate the effectiveness of illusions Active: - Instant translocation - Echolocation of foes - Project energy blasts
Current location	#1: Abstergo Industries, London^[1] #2: Unknown Perseus' Sword of Eden: Unknown Harpe of the Writhing Dread: Unknown Sword of Damokles: Unknown Excalibur: Unknown
Historical information	
Time period	Prehistory
Created by	Hephaestus and Consus, Isu
Date constructed	c. 1923 Isu Era
Notable wielders	Perseus Alexios Kassandra Attila the Hun Arthur Eivor Varinsdottir Genghis Khan Jacques de Molay Jeanne d'Arc Oda Nobunaga François-Thomas Germain Arno Dorian Simon Hathaway

Genghis Khan with a Sword of Eden

Khan in 1227.^[6] The artifact remained in Mongol hands however, and Hūlegū Khan used it in his conquests of the Levant during the 1250s, notably during his attacks on the Assassin strongholds in Alamut and Masyaf.^[7]

By the early 14th century a Sword was in possession of the Knights Templar. After the Templars were branded as

heretics in 1307 by Pope Clement V, and the Parisian Temple was attacked by King Philip the Fair's forces, Grand Master Jacques de Molay entrusted his advisor with hiding the Sword and the Codex Pater Intellectus, a book written by de Molay.^[8] The Sword was briefly in possession of the Master Assassin Thomas de Carneillon, who attempted to steal it along with the book during the attack on the Temple.

However, the Assassin was defeated in combat with de Molay's advisor, who used the Sword's power to project an energy blast at de Carneillon, before hiding both artifacts in a vault beneath the Temple, where the Codex remained entombed for four centuries.^[8]

De Molay's advisor placing the Sword on a statue

In the early 15th century, a French peasant girl, Jeanne d'Arc, discovered de Molay's Sword and took ownership of it during the Hundred Years' War, entering into the war on the side of the French forces. Becoming into a heroine of her people, Jeanne led the French to many victories over the English and their allies. However, she was eventually captured by Burgundian soldiers and handed over to the English. The Templars then burned her at the stake, in order to take possession of her Sword. This particular sword was named "Piece of Eden 25" by Abstergo.^[2]

Feudal Japan

In the later half of the 16th century, a Sword of Eden wound up in the hands of the Japanese warlord Takeda Shingen. With the power of the artifact at his disposal, Shingen began making his way to the capital of Kyoto to conquer Japan. Several months after routing Tokugawa Ieyasu's army at the Battle of Mikatagahara, Shingen was killed in a raid led by Ieyasu's vassals, the Assassin Hattori Hanzō and Honda Tadakatsu. The artifact was eventually obtained by Ieyasu's ally, Oda Nobunaga, who in turn used it to conquer the lands of other warlords. When Nobunaga's vassal Akechi Mitsuhide betrayed Nobunaga and attacked him in Kyoto, Nobunaga was killed by the Assassin Yamauchi Taka and the artifact was transported to China by Liu Yan.^[7]

French Revolution

In 1794, during the French Revolution, the Sword of de Molay was acquired by François-Thomas Germain, the Grand Master of the extremist faction of the Templar Order. Germain used the Sword during his fight with Arno Dorian and Élise de la Serre. The Sword was damaged in the confrontation, shattering and emitting a shockwave which killed Élise and mortally wounded Germain himself. Following the event, the Sword ended up in Arno's possession, though while it no longer possessed its former powers on account of the damage caused in Élise's final charge, it remained as one of the most powerful weapons in Arno's arsenal.^[8]

Powers

The Swords of Eden are some of the most powerful pieces of technology created by the First Civilization and they possess a myriad of advanced abilities. The Swords of Eden empower their wielders with incredible charisma, which would make humans who are disloyal, obedient and loyal as well as render their wielders immune to the illusion casting effects of the Staves and the Apples of Eden.

The Sword of Eden can also cast a sonar-like echolocation, akin to Eagle Vision, which can detect the presence of enemies within the wielders' vicinity.^[8] The Sword can also project energy blasts which can instantly knock out even the strongest of foes. This was seen

when a [Parisian Templar Knight](#) used the Sword of Eden to project an energy blast which instantly knocked out a [Parisian Assassin](#).^[8]

Appearances

- [Assassin's Creed II](#) (Glyphs only)
- [Assassin's Creed: Unity](#) (first appearance)
- [Assassin's Creed: Memories](#)
- [Assassin's Creed: Heresy](#)
- [Assassin's Creed: Odyssey](#)
- [Assassin's Creed: Valhalla](#)
- [Assassin's Creed Valhalla: Sword of the White Horse](#)

References

- ↑ [Assassin's Creed: Heresy](#)
- ↑ 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 [Assassin's Creed II](#)
- ↑ 3.0 3.1 [Assassin's Creed: Odyssey](#)
- ↑ [Assassin's Creed: Odyssey](#) novel
- ↑ [Assassin's Creed: Valhalla](#)
- ↑ [Assassin's Creed: The Secret Crusade](#)
- ↑ 7.0 7.1 [Assassin's Creed: Memories](#)
- ↑ 8.0 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 [Assassin's Creed: Unity](#)

Isu	[Expand]
------------	-----------------

Categories ▼

Languages ▼

Community content is available under [CC-BY-SA](#) unless otherwise noted.



EXPLORE PROPERTIES

- [Fandom](#)
- [Futhead](#)
- [Cortex RPG](#)
- [Fanatical](#)
- [Muthead](#)

FOLLOW US



OVERVIEW

[What is Fandom?](#)

[About](#)

[Careers](#)

[Press](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Global Sitemap](#)

[Local Sitemap](#)

COMMUNITY

[Community Central](#)

[Support](#)

[Help](#)

[Do Not Sell My Info](#)

ADVERTISE

[Media Kit](#)

[Fandomatic](#)

[Contact](#)

FANDOM APPS

Take your favorite fandoms with you and never miss a beat.



Assassin's Creed Wiki is a FANDOM Games Community.

[VIEW MOBILE SITE](#)